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It is with great pride that THE HERALD offers exclusively to Washington newspaper readers the first of a daily review of fifteen-minute trips into the history of "Our Country," by Our President. There is nothing we could say that will so impress you with the importance of these articles as your perusal of today's installment, the first of the series. Spend fifteen to twenty minutes a day gleaming the important facts about our country's history from this column. The result will be an historical education equal to that gained by college graduates, acquired in a manner that will prove a delight instead of a task.



### WOODROW WILSON Before the English Came

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**W**HEN the history of English settlement in America begins, the breathless, eager story of the Elizabethan age is over, and the sober, contentious seventeenth century has come, with its perplexed politics, its schismatic creeds, its scheming rivalries in trade. An age of discovery and bold adventure has given place to an age of commerce and organization. More than one hundred years have elapsed since the discovery of North America. Spain has lost her great place in the politics of Europe, and France and England are pressing forward to take it.

It has been a century of preparation, a century of vast schemes but half accomplished, of daring but not steadfast enterprise, of sudden sallies of audacious policy, but not of cautious plans or prudent forecasts. The New World in the north still waited to be used.

And yet much had in fact been accomplished towards the future successful occupation of North America. Some part of the real character of the new continent stood sufficiently revealed. Early in the century Balboa had crossed the Isthmus and

"Stared at the Pacific—and all his men  
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—  
Silent upon a peak of Darien."

Magellan had found his way to the south, round about the coasts of South America, into the new ocean; and before the middle of the century Spanish vessels had beat their adventurous way along almost the entire Pacific length of both continents. By the time Drake set out on his famous first voyage round the world in 1577, the Spaniards had already established a trade route across the Pacific to India and the Spice Islands.

In 1513, the year of Balboa's great discovery, and again in 1521, the gallant Ponce de Leon led an expedition into the beautiful peninsula which he named Florida, in search of a fabled spring whose waters, of "sweet savour and re-creation," it was said, "as it were of divers manner of spicers," would impart immortal youth to those who drank of it. But the wilderness baffled him, and he lost both his hope and his life in the enterprise.

In 1528 Pantofo de Narvaez sought to take the land by storm, in true Spanish fashion, landing a force of three hundred men at Apalachee Bay, with horses and trappings and stores, to march in quest of kingdoms and treasures. After a marvelous and pitiful pilgrimage of almost two thousand miles, full of every perilous and strange adventure, they actually reached the great stream of the Mississippi, eight years after that gallant landing at Apalachee.

In 1539 Hernando de Soto repeated the folly. He brought to the Bay of Espiritu Santo nine vessels, with nearly six hundred men and more than two hundred horses. Leaving a small part of his force with the fleet, he set out with a great force for the interior of the continent. With contempt of danger, meeting out bitter scorn and cruelty to every Indian race, and facing even pitiless nature itself without blanching or turning back, proud and stubborn to the last through every tormenting trial of the desperate march, they forced their way onward to the great waters of the Mississippi. From the mouth of that river, in boats of their own construction, some three hundred survivors reached Spanish posts on the Gulf. But without their leader, the Soto had sickened and died as they beat up and down the wilderness, which lay along the great stream of the Mississippi, whose inland courses he had discovered, and they had buried his body beneath its sluggish waters.

Meanwhile a like expedition was waiting its strength in the wilds which stretched back from the Pacific. In 1540 Coronado, Spanish Governor of New Galicia, had led an army of three hundred Spaniards and eight hundred Indians northward from his Pacific province in search of seven fabled cities of "Cibola." These "cities" proved to be only humble pueblos such as those whose ruins still so curiously mark the river cliffs of Arizona and New Mexico. Having put out parties to explore the courses of the Colorado and the Rio Grande, only to find the state canons of the one, at the west, and the spreading valley of the other, at the south, without the notable pueblos and provinces he looked for, he himself pressed doggedly onward for weary hundreds of miles, eastward and north-eastward, to the far Missouri, to find at last nothing but vast deserts, without a trace of population or any slightest promise of treasure. It was a hard lesson thoroughly learned, bitter in its sufferings which corroded like deadly acids.

By such means was the real nature of the North American continent painfully disclosed, each maritime nation acting for itself. Spanish, English, and French seamen beat time and again, up and down its coast, viewing harbors, trying inlets, tracing the coast lines, carrying away rumors of the interior. The Spaniards explored and partially settled the coasts of the Gulf. In 1534-35 Jacques Cartier penetrated the St. Lawrence, in the name of his French master, as far as the present site of Montreal; and in 1541 planned a rude route north to the heights of Quebec. In 1564-65 settlements of French Huguenots were effected in Florida, only to be destroyed, with savage ruthlessness, by the Spaniards, who in 1565 in their turn established St. Augustine, from which the French found it impossible permanently to dislodge them. In the opening years of the seventeenth century French colonies were planted on the St. Lawrence at Montreal and Quebec, and in Acadia, in the region which was afterwards to be known as Nova Scotia. English settlements also were attempted. All signs combined to indicate the coming in of a new age of organized enterprise, when, with one accord, the nations which coveted the virgin continent should cease to

"By to India for gold,  
Ransack the ocean for Orient pearl,  
And search all corners of the new-found world  
For pleasant fruits and princely delicacies."

and should compete, instead, to build communities and erect states overseas, and so possess themselves of a vast treasure of their own making.

When the new century opened, France and England alone stood ready to compete for North America. And for all France was as keen to seek her interest in the New World as in the Old, the signal advantage, as the event abundantly proved, was to be with England in this new rivalry in the wilderness.

It was this self-helping race of Englishmen that matched their wits against French official schemes in America. And yet, soberly, too, with a steady French official sagacity as well as with high, imaginative hope, they obtained license of the crown and led the way towards new ports and new homes in America. They did all with unstinted energy and devotion, embarking their fortunes in the venture. In 1538 Sir Humphrey Gilbert himself went out to Newfoundland, and lost his life seeking a harbor to the southward where to plant a colony. The next year, 1584, Raleigh sent out two ships to take the southern coast to America and find a coast suitable for settlement. They hit upon Roanoke Island. Within the next three years, therefore, until the coming of the Armada, called his attention imperatively off from the business, Raleigh made two distinct efforts to establish a permanent colony on the island. But both attempts failed. The right temper and purpose had not come yet.

And so the century ended, with only a promise of what might some day be done. But, though the new continent still remained wild, strange, and inhospitable, the approaches to it at least were at length known. The Atlantic was cleared of its terrifying mystery, and the common sea shore everywhere upon it. Both the northern and the southern routes across it had become familiar to seafarers. The ocean ways were well known; the coast of North America was partly charted; its forests were no longer deemed the frontier barriers of kingdoms; the romantic age of mere adventure was past; and the more common place and sober age which succeeded was beginning to appreciate the untold economic uses to which North America was to be put, if Europe was to use it at all. It only remained to find proper men and proper means for the purpose.

Woodrow Wilson

## "I SHALL WIN," SAY RIVALS IN D. A. R. FIGHT

Mrs. Story and Mrs. Guernsey  
Both Confident of Election  
to Head Office.

### HOT CAMPAIGN DEVELOPS

Kansas Woman's Managers  
Claim Almost Unanimous  
Vote from 11 States.

### OPPONENT ALSO CONFIDENT

Friends of Candidate from New York  
Elated by Empire State  
Indorsement.

The fight for the coveted office of president general of Daughters of the American Revolution, who convene today in twenty-fourth annual convention in Memorial Continental Hall, last night developed into the hottest campaign in the history of the organization.

Mrs. William Cunningham Story and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the two candidates, counted "roses" at secret conferences with their campaign managers.

Mrs. Story said: "I expect to be elected." Her campaign managers refused to divulge the information upon which Mrs. Story bases her expectation, declaring that the information would be "too valuable for the other side."

Mrs. Guernsey said: "I shall be elected." Her campaign managers made public the information upon which Mrs. Guernsey based her confident prediction, declaring that "they didn't care if the other side did learn Mrs. Guernsey's strength."

### Claims Eleven States.

Managers for Mrs. Guernsey claim she may expect almost unanimous votes from the delegations from Maine, Nebraska, Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, New Mexico, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and majority votes from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Texas, Rhode Island, New Jersey and North and South Carolina. In Minnesota, Tennessee, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Colorado, Louisiana and Alabama delegations the Guernsey leaders expect an even break.

Mrs. Guernsey's managers say that only one State will vote solid—Kansas, which, they say, will cast a unanimous vote for Mrs. Guernsey. Her home is in Independence, Kans.

Mrs. Story has been indorsed by the Missouri, Massachusetts, New York and Alabama State conferences of the D. A. R. Though Mrs. Story's managers are silent, they are just as confident as Mrs. Guernsey's side. Mrs. Story's friends last night analyzed a pamphlet in which are printed the names of ninety-seven women who have indorsed Mrs. Guernsey, and pointed out that of the ninety-seven women only twenty-eight have votes.

Mrs. Guernsey announced that she intends to stand on her platform and confine her statements to the issues involved. In this connection she last night issued a statement explaining in detail her "magazine plank." Mrs. Guernsey's platform calls for restoration of the publication of the D. A. R. magazine by a responsible publishing firm instead of by the D. A. R.

**Hopes to Save \$7,000.**  
"According to the treasurer general's official reports," said Mrs. Guernsey in her statement, "the magazine was published at a net loss to the society of \$9,009.52 in the fiscal year ending April 1. This amount is more than four times as much as when the magazine was published by a responsible firm. If we make the change and have the magazine published by a responsible firm there will be \$7,000 more a year available for the liquidation of our debt."

Mrs. Story made no formal statement yesterday, but said: "I am standing on my record entirely and any one who wants my record may procure it in detail from the treasurer general, Mrs. Joseph M. Randall, wife of the Senator from Louisiana." Mrs. Story's friends are elated by the indorsement given her by the New York conference. It was the first indorsement ever given a candidate for president general by the New York conference.

Mrs. Mark Salisbury, State regent of Missouri, arrived last night at the head of a large Missouri delegation and issued a signed statement in favor of the reelection of Mrs. Story. Mrs. Salisbury said:

"The Daughters in my State and the Middle Western and far Western States deplore the cry of sectionalism which has been raised in regard to the residence of the president general. Hitherto there has been no South, North, East or West in the society. We are all Daughters and that is enough."

"In my judgment Mrs. Story has been a splendid executive. She has been kind, kind and courteous, and I have seen and speaking for the Daughters of my State and many of my friends, saw no reason why she should not be given the customary second term, the time-honored practice of the society."

Mrs. Story had been married five years. Her wife was formerly Miss Norma Hood, daughter of the late Frank L. Hood. They have no children.

Funeral arrangements will be made upon the arrival of the body here and the receipt of word from relatives in Chicago.

## THE OLD TROUBLE NEAR HOME.



The Reward of Watchful Waiting.

## SLASHED WRISTS THEN SHOT SELF

R. Russell Spencer, Clerk in  
Treasury, Committed Suicide  
in Gotham.

### OVERWORK RESPONSIBLE

Cut Gashes Four Hours Before He  
Ended Life—Mother-in-law Identifies His Body.

R. Russell Spencer, 42, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, left his home at 2102 N street northwest last Tuesday. In a note found by his wife, Mr. Spencer said he would be out of the city for a day or two.

Wednesday, the Chelsea Hotel in New York received a guest who registered as D. A. North. The following day, a bell-boy noticed the pallor of the new guest and notified the house physician. The boy did not know, nor did a chambermaid working in the room, that the man had been bleeding for four hours from two gashes in his wrists.

### Shot Himself Later.

That was the gruesome discovery of the physician, as he turned back the bedclothes. He stepped out of the room to call an ambulance, but while he was gone, the guest shot himself, dying shortly afterward.

Last Friday Mrs. Louise M. Hood, of 2102 N street northwest, notified Washington police of the disappearance of her son-in-law, Mr. Spencer. Because of certain incidents in connection with the suicide of the New York hotel guest, principally his efforts to conceal his identity by destroying personal letters and laundry marks, the Washington police communicated with the New York authorities.

Mrs. Hood left for New York and recognized yesterday the body of the man registering as North to be that of her son-in-law.

**Caused by Ill Health.**  
Friends of Spencer ascribe his act to ill health. He was stricken with a tropical fever during Spanish-American war in the Philippine Islands, and since then had been in poor health. Of late, the strain had been unusually great because of changes in his office, which resulted in his assuming more laborious duties than he could command on account of his condition.

Spencer had been married five years. His wife was formerly Miss Norma Hood, daughter of the late Frank L. Hood. They have no children.

Funeral arrangements will be made upon the arrival of the body here and the receipt of word from relatives in Chicago.

### Car Again at War Front.

Petrograd, April 18.—It is announced today that the car again has arrived at the fighting front.

ELMO HAVE DO GRACE RACES AND HONORABLE. Baltimore and Ohio through train, with dining car, leaves Union Station 12 noon.

## BABY, STRUCK BY CAR, WALKS AWAY UNAIDED

Child of 18 Months Calm and Unhurt  
as Crew and Passengers Gather

About Her.

Carried Dagstina, but 19 months old, toddled into the street in front of her home, 39 11 street northeast, yesterday. A baby fancy told her to cross the busy street tracks—prohibited ground—and she started over.

As the infant slipped up to the rails, a big, roaring street car bore down on her. She was knocked over, but as her good fortune had decreed it, the motor-man had applied his brakes and the car carried a fender.

The child's mother, Mrs. Daniel Dagstina, ran up to her baby, but she already had recovered from the experience and was walking away as the car crew and passengers gathered around. Physicians from Casualty Hospital said the baby was uninjured.

## FIRST PEACE PARLEY HELD; RESULT SECRET

French, British and Turkish Diplo-  
mats Gathered in Rome to Dis-  
cuss Austria's Plight.

### Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Rome, April 18.—(Delayed by censor.)—The first peace conference of the war has just been concluded here. How much was accomplished, if anything, cannot now be stated; such elaborate measures to preserve secrecy have been adopted that it is doubtful even if this letter will get through.

The great significant fact is that Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, came to Rome to take part in this peace conference, arriving here on April 6; that Gen. Pau, the distinguished French commander, who has been making a triumphant tour in Russia and the Balkan countries, arrived here April 7 to attend the meeting on behalf of France; and that while here these two representatives of the allies met three prominent Austro-Hungarian statesmen and an important delegation from Russia.

At this time two very prominent Turkish, Carasso Effendi and Midhat Chucry Bey, made it convenient to be here. These same Turkish leaders took a prominent part in the preliminary negotiations for peace in the Turko-Italian war.

Sir Edward Grey returned to London April 12. Gen. Pau arrived in Paris on the same day. Neither in France nor England has any word been allowed to leak out concerning the results of the conference in Rome.

### AUSTRALIANS IN MUTINY.

#### Object to Being Placed in First Line, Berlin Reports.

Berlin (wireless via Saville), April 18.—It is learned from Cairo that a mutiny has occurred among the Australian troops, caused by the complaint that, like the Indian troops, they always were forced to occupy the first fighting lines while the English troops were held back. A large number of the Indians have deserted to the Turks.

## MRS. M'COMBS TO SEEK DIVORCE?

Friends of Couple Expect  
Such Action Will Follow  
Their Separation.

### MARRIED 18 MONTHS AGO

Democratic National Chairman Now  
on Way to Pacific Coast.

New York, April 18.—The New York American this morning prints the following from its Washington correspondent: Society circles in Washington were shocked today when it became known that William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mrs. McCombs had separated. The belief among close friends of the couple is that Mrs. McCombs soon will bring action for divorce.

Mrs. McCombs has spent much time, the last several months, at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, in Washington. Recently she has been staying at the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Letter, in McLean, Va. Mrs. Letter and Mrs. McCombs are sisters.

Mrs. McCombs is on his way to the Pacific Coast, but intends to spend some time at his plantation near Little Rock, Ark. He stated in Chicago a few days ago that his trip had no political significance.

Although intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. McCombs have sought to effect a reconciliation, it is stated by one of them in a position to know the real situation that there is no hope of an amicable adjustment.

**Married Eighteen Months.**  
Mr. and Mrs. McCombs have been married less than eighteen months, the wedding having been celebrated in London on November 7, 1912. Washington society was greatly surprised at the marriage, the announcement of which was made only one day in advance of the ceremony.

Before her marriage Mrs. McCombs, who was Miss Dorothy Williams, was a leader of the younger set in the Capital, and she is recognized as one of Washington's most prominent young matrons.

Mrs. McCombs could not be reached today and at the Williams home nothing could be learned of her intentions, but society folk will not be surprised at any time to learn that a divorce action has been started. It is said that even close friends have not been taken into Mrs. McCombs' confidence as to the actual reasons for the estrangement.

### VIENNA READY FOR SIEGE.

#### Dual Monarchy Makes \$14,000,000 Preparation for Invasion.

Bucharest, April 18.—According to reliable information, Vienna and Budapest have been strongly fortified. On the left bank of the Danube Vienna has been protected by long lines of trenches, barbed wire and other defensive works. The sum of \$14,000,000 has been spent on the fortifications. The price of food has risen enormously. Large numbers of troops are being sent to the Carpathians. Five army corps from Von Hindenburg's army are expected next week.

## U. S. GUNS HIDDEN IN VEGETABLE CART

Rapid Fireers Consigned to Germany  
Turn Up in Italian Town When  
Truck Turns.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
Lausanne, Switzerland, April 18.—At Dome D'Ossola, Italy, a truck containing vegetables, upon being shunted, collided with another truck, which was found to contain rapid-fire guns of American manufacture, consigned to Germany. Seven trucks which have been confiscated at Como were found to contain hidden metals.

Much anti-American feeling is being manifested in Vienna, where the success of the Russian advance is attributed to munitions and cannon supplied from America.

## BRITISH "SUB" AGROUND; PART OF CREW SAVED

Twenty-one of Thirty-one on Board  
Rescued by Turks and  
Imprisoned.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
London, April 18.—The press bureau today issued the following announcement by the admiralty:

"The British submarine E-15, while attempting a difficult reconnaissance in the Kephes mine field of the Dardanelles yesterday was run ashore off Kephes Point, four miles below the narrows.

Three officers and twenty-one men of the crew of thirty-one were rescued by the Turks and made prisoners, according to the official statement issued at Constantinople. This statement adds, that among the prisoners was the former vice consul at Dardanelles."

## M'COMBS WON'T STEP DOWN, FRIENDS SAY

Reports of Ill Health Declared to Be  
Part of Plot Starting in  
Washington.

Albany, N. Y., April 18.—A row is brewing in the Democratic national committee. A cabal is at work in Washington plotting to be the retirement of William F. McCombs as chairman of the committee.

Mr. McCombs will not quit without a fight. His friends here understand he will resist to the end any attempt to force his retirement.

For several days newspapers have been appearing in the newspapers under Washington date lines to the effect that Mr. McCombs might retire on account of "poor health."

Mr. McCombs' friends bitterly resent the suggestion that he is thinking of getting out and do not hesitate to say that there will be a merry fight if any attempt to oust him is made.

## TO FORM U. S. GREEKS INTO ANTI-TURK ARMY

Vinzellos, Foremost Statesman, Will  
Organize "Sacred Legion" Here  
for Asia Minor Campaign.

Special cable to The Washington Herald.  
Paris, April 18.—Within three weeks, it was learned, the foremost statesman of Greece, Eleutherios Vinzellos, will sail for New York to raise a "sacred legion" to fight for Greece in Asia Minor.

Forced from office by a quarrel with King Constantine Vinzellos is unable at the present moment to bring about official intervention by Greece against Turkey. He does not intend to retire from active life, however, as first stated.

His "sacred legion" will number 50,000 men, drawn from the refugees from Asia Minor as well as the Greeks in the United States.

Using Cyprus and Egypt as bases the corps, it is planned, will operate against Smyrna and Broussa (Salonica). Reports also are that the Greek, English and French capitalists are supporting Vinzellos.

## STRASSBURG SUFFERS DAMAGE FROM SKIES

Dozen Bombs Fall, but Authorities  
Suppress News of Effect, Said  
to Be Serious.

Copenhagen, April 18.—According to a message from Berlin an enemy airplane dropped a dozen bombs on Strassburg, disappearing later in a northerly direction. Two persons were injured. The authorities forbid publication of particulars of the material damage which, it is said, is very important.

A German cruiser squadron of four vessels has been observed in Aland Sea, east coast of Sweden, and all traffic between Sweden and Finland, where Finnish steamers run, has been discontinued.

## EXPLAINS LOSS ON TRANSPORT.

Twenty-four Drowned When Boats  
Turned, Admiralty Says.

London, April 18.—The official press bureau announces for the admiralty that the deaths aboard the transport Manitoi, which was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat near the Dardanelles, occurred when two boats which had put off from the transport capsized. Twenty-four men were drowned, and twenty-seven are missing.

## FRENCH PRESS ON IN BATTLE IN SKY, BERLIN REPORTS

Germans Admit the Loss of  
Schneppenreith-Kopf,  
4,000 Feet Up.

### ALLIES' GAIN UNCLAIMED

Southwest of Ypres British  
Wreck and Take  
Trenches.

### MINES SHATTER EARTHWORKS

Tear Cavernous Craters in Ground  
Held by Kaiser's Forces.  
Repulsed in Part.

### Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, April 18.—Berlin admitted today the defeat of the Germans at Schneppenreith-Kopf, the 4,000-foot peak, southwest of Maternal, in the Vosges, which the French statement of last night described as a brilliant victory for the Alpine chassours. The German official statement says advanced posts were forced to withdraw before superior enemy forces, falling back upon the supporting positions. New progress is recorded by the French at this point.

Cave warfare—the latest phase of the diversified fighting on the western front—continues to be violently waged by both sides.

**Allies' Gain Unclaimed.**  
A British gain, admitted by the Germans, but left unclaimed by French and British press bureau statements, was scored southeast of Ypres when the English troops, by mining operations, tore three cavernous craters in front of the German trenches, being repulsed in part, but succeeding in penetrating the German lines and occupying three of the craters which they held against all efforts to dislodge them.

Fighting continues about the jagged parapets of these craters. Germans in force were blown out of a tunnel and sixty-five yards of trenches were captured by the French northwest of Parthen, in Champagne, and in the Forest of Barroy, in Lorraine. A number of small attacks were made near the caves in the region of Noncourt, Embureuil and St. Martin. Here the German efforts were easily repulsed.

## GREAT ARMIES SENT TO RE-ENFORCE THOSE IN MOUNTAIN BATTLE

Petrograd, April 18.—Until the sun drives the sudden land on the southern slopes of the Carpathians, it is not likely that a decisive result will be reached in that great battle.

Meanwhile, both sides are bringing great reinforcements to the scene. Germany has sent 50,000 men to help in the defense of Hungary, but they have been compelled to fight along the Danube, particularly at Tarnow and Gorlice, before they could reach the roads to Hungary where the immediate need was greatest. They have lost heavily and their attack on Gorlice, which the Russians still hold, was weak.

The German brought 200 troop trains from Cologne last week with fresh corps to cope with the new positions which the Russians are lengthening continually down the Ondawa.

This is an entirely different battle in the Carpathian struggle and is likely to conclude earlier than the German movements indicate.

The German generally feel that Austria is dragging Germany down and that their position has been weakened by the Russians. Therefore, she is increasing her strategic initiative through progress southward and westward.

The battlefield along the upper course of the Danube is now flooded. The winter is fourteen feet above normal height. The swollen river has arrested all the weak Austrian attempts made with great hopes of uniting of poor fighting quality to leave the region of Bukina.

The Germans are steadily drawing westward their forces on the Bzura front, where their enormous sacrifices of life in December ended in empty failure.

In North Poland they are using great numbers of aircraft for dropping bombs on the Russian positions, without doing any notable damage. Russian aviators, with fewer but heavier bombs, are daily crossing into East Prussia and attacking the German base encampments below the lines of Masurian Lakes.

Here also swampy conditions prevent any great movement.

## MUSICIANS TO USE MAGNETS.

French Invention to Revolutionize Composition, Is Prediction.

Paris, April 18.—A revolution in music is foreboded by the discovery of a French engineer, M. Beviere, that with the use of a magnet continuous and sustained sounds, similar to those of an organ, can be produced from string instruments, such as the piano, violin, harp, and guitar, without a trace of hammering, scraping or jerking. The discovery is expected to affect not only the execution, but also the composition of music.